FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1845. General Committee of Democratic Whig will be held on Friday evening, the 12th Dec. inst. at the Ashland, (Jackson's) No. 418 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. and business of interest renders it necessary that every dele-

gate be present. By order,
THEO. E. TOMLINSON, Chairman. JOHN D. LINDEN, Secretary

J.G.D. who writes us about Homoeopathy from Lexington, Ky, is informed that we regard the tax of Postage on Editors for letters of that sort a gross discourtesy and imposition. His article is therefore declined.

When correspondents can seed us any news, we are always glad to pay postage thereon and thank the senders beside. Letters of controversy, attempts at poetry, essays, the senders begin to the controversy of the controversy. ways glad to pay postage thereon and thank the sendera be-side. Letters of controversy, attempts at poetry, essays, tales, &c. we are not grateful for when taxed with Postage.

THE OUTSIDE-First Page-Notice of 'The Opal,' with Poems by Whittier and Anna C. Lynch; Jewish Rites—Baptism; The late shocking case of Catalepsy at Baltimore; Miscellaneous Items. Fourth Page—'God Careth for the Poor, by Mrs. Abdy; Sales of Stocks; Monthly Statement of Imports; Miscellaneous Items; Marine Journal.

Salt.

The Evening Post finds it necessary to attack and grossly defame the character of New-York Salt in the course of its warfare on the Tariff. It learns that the Onondaga Salt is so bad that Butter laid down with it is spoiled, and adds,

"If so, the country would be a gainer by giving the Connadaga salt works a handsome compensation for ceasing to make salt, and consenting that pure salt from abroad should be imported free of daty. There is no need however, of such an expedient to secure the making of good salt every where in the country. A little stimulus in the way of competition, is all that our salt works need."

The Post goes on to say that the Onondaga Sait is trebly protected-by the cost of transportation; indeed discriminate in favor of her own Salt, but at the same time she imposes and collects an excise of six cents per bushel of 56 lbs. on all the Salt made at our State Works. This is nearly equal to the U. S. daty on Foreign Salt; so that, in point of fact. our Salt manufacturers have little advantage in the market-none at all in supplying the Eastern section of this State. Take off the U.S. duty and let the State continue to collect her Excise on Onondaga Salt, and the Foreign article will have an immense advantage in our markets, without taking into account the Post's sweeping and unjust dispuragement of New-York Salt.

The Post asserts that the manufacture of Salt at Salina is "negligent and defective" by reason of progress of improvement in our Salt Manufacture was never so rapid as since the present Tariff was enacted. We have been favored with specimens of table salt from Syracuse friends which we think were never exceeded elsewhere-that is, they were just Salt and nothing else.

We ask the Post to write to its friends in the Salt region for reliable statements before it refterates its injustice to the interests, the industry, and injury to the revenue of our State. Let it learn at the same time how the prices of New-York Salt have been affected by the Tariff, and we think it will have reason to modify a favorite theory.

These attacks on an important interest of our State, emanating from a quarter which will give them great weight at Washington, ought to be authorita tively and promptly refuted. If we are not making Salt at Salina, but some specious and worthless coun terfeit, the State of New-York ought to be indicted for countenancing, participating in and profiting by a most infamous and baleful fraud, by which she is deluding and misleading her own citizens and the whole Western country. Ought not Gov. Wright to speak out on this subject in his Message?

Halle, Pennsylvanians :

Did or did not James Buchanan, Wilson McCandless, Richard Brodhead, Benj. A. Bidlack, Potts wille Hughes, Sam'l, W. Black, etc. when they traversed your State in 1844, assure " you in effect that Polk was as much a Tariff man as CLAY ?-They duped and cheated or told you the truthwhich was it ? Have you read Walker's Report yet? Do your journals which huzzaed for "Polk. Shunk, and the Tariff of '42," lay before you the substance and drift of that Report? Have you pondered on Mr. Polk's second official explanation of his Kane letter? Does it tally best with the Whig or the Loco Foco expositions on the stump last year? And do you stand ready to be swindled cent success. again whenever your office-seekers have another ax to grind? Think the matter over, Pennsylvanians! and keep thinking till the time comes to ACT !

The two most important Committees of the U. S. Senate have been constituted as follows: Finance.—Messra. Calhoun, Benton, Evans, Lewis, and Jenness, of N. H.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Allen, Cuss, Archer, Atherton and Sevier.

One Whig each. The Foreign Affairs is a War Committee, strong enough; the Finance will stand three for smashing and tearing on the Tariff Ques-

tion; one Whig opposed, and one Benton who will do as he has a mind to. Gen. Cass, for a formidable candidate for Presi-

dent onts a poor figure in the Committees. The Whigs are allowed to have the Chairman of

no Committee of any consequence, and we suppose they will be served so all through. Well, neighbors opposite! the game is yours-play it out!

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for this month open with an essay on " English Politico-Commercial Companies"-to wit, the East India, Hudson's Bay. &c. The article embodies much truth, though written in a jealous, envious spirit, by one who would gladly stimulate our country to embark in the very career of aggrandizement which he so forcibly denounces in an other. The portrait of Caleb Cushing (who but he !) graces this number of the Democratic, and this article is of course from his pen, though there is an expressive absence of biography to illustrate the portrait. We assure the Editor that Mr. C.'s career has not been so tame

and uneventful as this silence would intimate. " The Lumberman," No. 3 of Whittier's 'Songs of Labor,' is the next article, and the best in the work. " The Wandering Jew" is next made the theme of, or rather excuse for, an attack on the Associationists so disingenuous and rascally-no milder term will de justice to the article or its author-that the Editor de serves and will receive the deepest censure of every liberal and just mind for inserting it. The drift of it is this tion -Eugene Sue is a sensualist and a disbeliever in Marriage; he appears also in his later works a convert to again in the year 184-, the exact date I cannot sugn of Industrial Association, which is favored in 'The Wandering Jew;' hence-argues this bitter, in stinctive enemy of any plan by which all shall earn the bread they eat and eat the bread they earn-Fourierian ousness, anti-Marriage, Infidelity. The answer to this is very simple and direct-Eugene Sue held es sentially the obnoxious doctrines he now does before he knew any thing of or cared any thing for the idea of Industrial Association. He has been changed by this for the worse in nothing, for the better in at least one respect, that he now hopes and strives for a better Social condition for the degraded and suffering masses of his brother men. Yet

incessant, ill-requited, hopeless toil, will seize upon his errors, which he learned while one of them, to obscure and blacken truths at whose advances they tremble. The whole game is so dishonest and so unworthy of any thing pretending, however unjustly, to the title of Demo cratic, that we cast the work from us in scorn as un- and spiritually, to ensure general happiness. Two

worthy further notice. We subjoin the table of contents I. English Politico-Commercial Companies, or Eng-

land's Commercial Policy.

Il. Songs of Labor. No. 3. By J. G. Whittler. The Lumberman. III. The Wandering Jew.

IV. A Legend of Westchester County, N. Y. By John

Quod.
V. Spanish Ballads. By Edward Maturin.
VI. The Malthusian Theory—Discussed V. Spanish Ballads. By Edward Matterin.
VI. The Malthusian Theory—Discussed in a correspondence between Alexander H. Everett and Prof. Geo
Tucker, of the University of Virginia, (Concluded.)
VII. Sonnet. (From the Italian.)
VIII. Kaufmann's Mackeldey on Modern Civil Law.
IX. Chalk Marks. By Lincoln Ramble, Esq.

Featus. The Game of North America; its non habits, haunts and seasons; with hints on the science of woodcraft. No. 1. By Frank Forester.

XII. Life.

XIII. Monthly Financial and Commercial Article.

XIV. New Books of the Month.

XV. Monthly Literary Bulletin.

Associative Movements.

We lately received a letter from a firm renewing its subscription to our Daily, of which the burthen was something like this-" We like The Tribune very much, all but its talk about Association-that we wish you would give up. Several Associations have been started in this County, all of which have broken up or failed, ruining those who embarked therein. The scheme won't work, and should be discountenanced."

This letter reminds us of our unfaithfulness to the ighest earthly interests of the Human Race in saying so little about Association-hardly mentioning the subject once a month. The topics of inferior but immediate interest pressing on the columns of a newspaper-matters which won't keep till next month or next week, perhaps not a day-must be our excuse. Daily Newspapers are mainly taken in order to learn the prices of Stocks, the range of Markets, the prospects of Crops or Business, &c. &c. from day to day-or if any thing relating to Moral or Intellectual advancement is tolerated, it must run exactly in the channel which the reader's own prepossessions have indicated. To tell him that something else is more important than his darling hobby-that he has overlooked some of the dearest interests and most pressing needs of our Race-that he has entertained views not entirely correct on all points-is to offend and alienate him. Men usually take newspapers not that they may imbibe new ideas therefrom-not that they may learn the Right from the Wrong-their notion is rather that the Editor is a man they have hired to study out reasons, collect and arrange arguments in support of that which they have determined beforehand is right and shan't be any thing else. Such being the general truth, we are deeply obliged to the mass of our patrons for the patience with which they have borne our by the U.S. duty; and by the discrimination of Ca. occasional presentation of considerations urging nal Tolls. This is not fair nor true. The State does the expediency and necessity of a thorough Social

-A word now to our subscribing friends aforesaid. It appears that in their County, (Ontario.) or near it, there have been four attempts to found Associations, three of them with some deference to Fourier's ideas and one on the antagonistic basis of Robert Owen. These (they say) have all failed, and we admit it, for the argument's sake, though we believe the fact is otherwise. What then? Has the objector ever inquired how they were constituted and why they failed? Does he know whether any of them embodied any of the elements of success according to the doctrine of Association? Does he understand that any one of them fulfilled the fundamental conditions insisted on by Fourier and his the "treble monopoly," and will be greatly improv- disciples? We can assure him that no attempt has ed by Free-Trade. Now to this we reply that the yet been made any where of which Fourier would not have unqualifiedly predicted the failure from the outset. An Association, such as he described and commended, consists of not less than 400 (properly 1,800) persons, inhabiting a spacious, commo dious, well planned, fire-proof, well warmed, lighted, ventilated edifice, in the midst of a Domain three miles square, owned in shares by the members, surrounded by Mills, Granaries, Store houses, &c. prosecuting all the various branches of Industry by the help of the most perfect Machinery under the most agreeable circumstances, and with the most thorough economy of means and efficiency of results. This Association would have its Schools, its Lyceum, its Library; it would be a University not merely for scholastic but for all industrial and practical acquirements. Now, so far from any thing like this having failed, we expect to labor many years yet before one shall be commenced. Meantime, a thousand partial, fragmentary efforts will be made, the greater number under circumstances which render failure inevitable. A huddle of fifty or a hundred human beings, without experience, business talent, industrial organization or pecuniary resources, on a tract of land bought at credit prices and loaded with a heavy mortgage, is not an Association, nor is it likely to grow into one, though it may. The early and steadfast friends of the Cause have usually endeavored to discourage such beginnings, but when com menced they have done what they could to give them a chance for success. The failures have thus far been fewer than a scientific Associationist would have predicted, yet there have been some, and doubtless will be more. The history of each experiment, fairly written, would be of great value bereafter, and would rank with the history of the first attempts to colonize the region which is now the United States, the first experiments toward the Steamboat, &c. These efforts, however obstructed and thwarted in the outset, are paving the way for a grand and benefi-

-So much by way of introduction to extracts from two letters which have lately reached us-this one from the Associative experiment now some eighteen months in progress in Fond-du-Lac county, Wisconsin-the most Western attempt yet made;

known as the 'Wisconsin Phalanx: CERESCO, W. T. Nov. 13th 1845 " * Whilst writing to you for the above purpose I will add a few lines on the prospects of the Phalanx here. We are still progressing, our crops have done well, and our improvements are going on as fast as we can drive them. We will not be able as fast as we can drive them. to get our grist mill in operation until next Sutamer, as we could not detach labor sufficient from the other groups to complete it this Fall, and we have not the means to hire labor. We have, however, excavated for the foundation, and built a basement and the wheel-pit walls of stone from 2 to 4 feet thick, on which is now raised a good substantial frame, which will be completed next Spring. Our Winter's work will consist chiefly of getting out rails for four or five miles of fence; these, with what we have up, will enclose about two sections of land, which we to have under cultivation by the close of next year But what is of more consequence for the friends of Association to know is, that our members are very desirous to improve our condition by progressing nigher to the true principles of Association

If we had capital to go on with improvements we would be in a condition in five years to provide useful employment and support for one thousand persons, old and young, and then could commence an edifice that might do honor to the cause. But should we not receive sufficient capital for that purpose, our purpose is onward—it may be slow, but still it shall be onward. God being our helper. We are living in good spirits and bright hopes. Respectfully, yours,

Our farther extracts are from the letter of an early and tried friend to the Cause in

J. S.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Nov. 23, 1845. I have delayed writing until this time that I might have some news definite to communicate. An at-tempt has been made here to organize a Phalaux near Pittsburgh. a location having been offered on very easy terms. A Committee was sent to visit it, who reported unfavorably. Thus ends this opera-

We have once more disbanded, to come together

We have now realized what I have for a long time dreaded—that the "time" of Association is not yet. There are men enough, good and true, women in every way qualified, and money enough at their command, to go on gloriously, but circumstances are against a concentration of these elements upon

We have in Pittsburgh unusually "good times: I know not one man fitted for the Association move-ment who is not doing well, some are amassing wealth. To induce these to abandon a comfortable certainty for a brilliant uncertainty (for they have not learned by experience, as we have, that Associathe deadly haters of all approach to equality among men; the bitter enemies of the Emancipation of Labor from heen made to accomplish this, which have failed—incessant, ill-required, hopeless toil, will selze upon his But though we are doing little practically, Cause is progressing rapidly. We daily hear of verts-men who see that Civilization is not Man's destiny-that there is a Divine Social Code, which only needs to be understood an entered into, bodily years ago our plans of organizing labor seemed as the invention of man-a temporary arrangement by which we might escape from care, hard labor, and be blessed with plenty of money and all that it can command. Now, however, men take higher views. appear to be Associationists from inspiration it is becoming the religion of a class. Phalanxes may fail-they may even fail from the lack of ha among members, (and none are in danger from this cause, yet the doctrines of Fourier cannot die. The impression already made upon the world caunot be effaced. As well might we suppose that because a schoolmaster abandons his duties for lack of means, that therefore it is very uncertain whether two twos make four. The Phalanstery is man's true home—Association is his destiny in this world, though the numerous attempts now making at a harmonic organization may prove fatile. is cause,) yet the doctrines of Fourier cannot

onic organization may prove futile.

But do not misunderstand me. I do not at all despair of the success of any of the Asso tions now organizing, and which you know are City of E merely in the painful transition from Civilization to 91 A. M.

the next higher order of society. I have great faith in those in the East; it is repugnant to my thoughts to suppose that the devoted spirits whom I saw at Brook Farm can ever disband, though pecuniary Brook Farm can ever disband, though pecuniary difficulties may harass them; and from your account of the North American, it stands fair. As to those in the West, I feel sanguine. The latest news from all of them is encouraging; and it is peculiarly gratifying to find that they have a prospect of overcoming the great obstatele that has threatened them with destruction—I refer to a want of means. The Trumbull is doing well; so is the Clermont; so is the Columbian. Williams has at last found a home for the Interrel, and from the accounts given me by for the Integral, and from the accounts given me by for the Integral, and from the accounts given me by private letters of their plans and circumstances. I am full of hope that this new movement will furnish a model Phalanx that will prove essential in the creat cause of Social Regeneration. We all say to those who have taken the pledge of the Integral Phalanx, God speed!

Here in Pittsburgh, amid the din of business, the rattle of drays and roar of machinery, we can see

rattle of drays and roar of machinery, we can see clearly the commercial convulsion ahead. The ex-perience of the past, and a fair estimate of the future, ove beyond all doubt that a great change is to me over the affairs of men in this country, and, , in the world, and that right speedily noted, in the work, we will be a crash as sure as life, and then wo be to hose who have not taken advantage of the circumtances at present existing, and laid by something the Reign of Terror that is so swiftly approach-

You may have observed in the Com. Journal that an Amringe is about to publish a work on Associa-ion. It will do good service to the cause, as every ing from him must. He will have a long bill against Humanity when the day of settlement comes. He has made more sacrifices for the cause of Social Reform than any other man in the West, and it is gratifying successful politicians. He works for the i caying institutions.

The official returns of the vote for Mayor in Boston foot up thus:

Destructive Fire in Bridgeport. Correspondence of The Tribune.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct. Dec. 11th, 1845. My DEAR SIR :- I hasten to apprise you of a disastrous fire which visited our city last night. It comenced about one o'clock in a building on Bank-st. occupied as an oyster and boarding house and extended along both sides of Water-st. North, to within two doors of the large brick block corner of Wall on the West side, and to Mr. Hawley's store on the East side, down Water-st. to and including Palmer's boarding-house on the West side and to the old steamboat dock on the East; also ten or twelve buildings on State st. nearly up to Main st. and on Bank st. about twelve buildings, stopping in this direction at the house of Capt B. Hubbell, which is saved. In this destruction are embraced most of our heaviest business houses, with heavy stocks in store. On a rough calculation I estimate the loss at \$150,--certainly as much as that-on which there is an insurance amounting to about \$80,000, distributed something like this: Contributionship \$20,000, Howard \$20,000, Etna \$15,000, Protection \$7,000, New-Haven Mutual \$7,000, Hartford \$5,000, Jefferson

The buildings consumed were of little value, and their destruction may ultimately prove a decided benefit to the city, though there are many individual cases of severe pecuniary loss, and of poor families turned houseless and homeless into the streets. At

nexed you have a list of the principal sufferers : Z. & I., B. Sterling, O. W. Sherman, Geo. Wells, H. Hall, Ed. Thompson, Hall & Burroughs, T. Ranson & Co., Morford & Northrop, Henry Burroughs, Chas, Deforest, Edwards & Whiting, G. E. Thompson, Niles, Thorp & Co., S. & G. Sterling, Lock wood & Lane, both stores, Olmsted & Keeler, Hubbell & Thompson, Forbes, Whiting, H. H. Lewis, George Wheeler, Lockwood, chair factory, Sam'l Hodge, besides some fifteen or twenty dwelling houses.

> H. T. H. Death of a Navai Hero.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 7 A.M. Com. JESSE D. ELLIOTT is no more! He died at 11 o'clock last evening at his residence, South Fourth-st after an illness of five months, aged 62 years. His disease was dropsy. The deceased was much esteemed as the Commandant of the Philadelphia Naval Station, and his death is a loss to the

was journeying toward the resting place where his sales repose, he met his friend, George D. Prentice, Esq. He nested that when life with him should term (and he felt it was speedly drawing to a close) that he should be his biographer. Their meeting was one of deep feeling, and probably will never be forgotten by Prentice; they knew each other in early life, and were class-mates at Rown University. I never shall forget a paragraph in one of his letters addressed to my husoand soon after our marriage, in which he says: "Per-secuted as you are, my friend, I would not exchange one of your midnight dreams, one of your sublime and un-earthly aspirations, for all the low-born pleasures that ever entered into the conceptions of your enemies. Then why are you not happy † I am not much used to dolling why are you on appy? I am not much used to coing out the sapient saws by dotard pedants, but if others are bappy in the enjoyment of their groveling pleasures, surely you ought to be so in the consciousness that you have a soul that is capable of going off upon the wires of angels, and drinking the blessedness of earth and sky."

The health and occupation of the Editor prevent ilfilment of his desire to write the book : I have the fulfilment of his desire to write the book; I have there-fore determined to perform this task; and though I pos-sess the most perfect knowledge of my husband's history I feel my inability to elucidate, in all its variety, the character of a man of genius. The world is already acquainted with many incidents in the life of the Poet.— Yet there remains much to be said. The man of genius changes in character with the change of Time and Fate, but never wantonly rejects the principles by which alone he can work out the science of life—a desire for the good—a warring sofer the true.

—a yearning after the true.

In the prosecution of this work I shall be greatly sided by the recovery of a book of manuscript, containing letters from both friends and enemies. Many of them contain tributary notices of the Poet who toiled in solitude, and died in poverty. With great respect, yours,

JANE FAIRFIELD,

New-York, Dec. 10th, 1845.

NATIVISM GIVING IN .- Several of the Native Al dermen in Boston have heretofore combined to prevent the choice of a Mayor by the Common Council to serve during the remainder of the term for which the late Mayor Davis was elected; but since the late emphatic verdict of the people in the election of a Whig Mayor who will enter upon his duties on the first of January, they have backed out from their dog-in-the-manger posi-tion, and the Common Council were to meet last even-ing to choose a Mayor pro tem.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS .- We learn from the Newark Advertiser that one man was instantly killed and two others were severely injured a few days since on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, a cow getting on the track and throwing off two of the cars. A distressing accident occurred on Monday morning, as the way train from Trenton was leaving the station, near the brick house, about seven miles from Camden. After the school-house, about seven miles from Cameen. Alterine train had been put in motion, a young man, named Wallace, stiempted to get into the car, when he was caught between it and the stationary platform, on which goods are landed, and carried along with it the whole length of the car, crushing him in an awful manner. He was not expected to several training him in an awful manner. expected to survive

The Long Island Temperance Convention in relation to the License Law, will be held at River cia. Head on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M. Delegates from the City of Brooklyn will take the accommodation train at From Washington.

TWENTY-MINTH CONGRESS ... First Session. Reported Specially for The New-York Tribune.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, December 10-2 P. M. The Senate, after being organized, proceeded at uce to select the Chairmen of the remaining Stand

t Office-Mr. Niles, Chairman.

as Upice—Mr. Niles, Chairman, usis and Canals—Mr. Hannegan, of Ind. Chairman, usions—Mr. Upham. Chairman, bite Buildings—Mr. Cameron, Chairman, trict of Columbia—Mr. Haywood, of N. C. Chairman, tents—Mr. Columbia—Mr. Haywood, of N. C. Chairman,

Patents—Mr. Cameron, of Pa. Charman.
Mr. Speight here moved that the Senate proceed
to elect a Printer to-morrow. Laid on the table.
The Committee on Foreign Relations was filled -Allen, Cass, Archer, Sevier and Atherton, com-ing the Committee. The Committee on Finance was also filled up.

tleman from Hilinois.

Judge Douglass, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a Joint Resolution for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union. The rules were suspended, the Joint Resolution read twice, ordered printed, and made the special order

erent denominations. Mr. Perrit of Ind. the anti-Chaplain man, then e and commenced his old opposition to the elec-n. He had several amendments to offer, but the that a sure reward is in store for him in the Future.
Who would not rather have the substantial fame of Church, one true doctrine, one true Gospel; and if we Van Amringe, than the ephemeral glory of our most successful politicians. He works for the future, to support and countenance hatered by the same most successful to support and countenance hatered by the same most successful to support and countenance hatered by the same most successful to support and countenance hatered by the same most successful to support and countenance hatered by the same most support and cou to support and countenance heterodoxy, while one prays truth the other must pray error. But he un-derstood that there were two clergymen now candidates for the chaplainey who were of like faith and politics. He would be glad to hear prayer every day in the House, but he loathed the electioneering in the House, but he loathed the electioneering ag on for compensation in this House, and he aid not be constrained to vote for heterodoxy.

Mr. PETTIT demanded the Yeas and Nays, which

The original motion being about to be put, Mr.

ETTIT asked to be excused from voting, and in-nired wheather he could give his reasons for asking The SPEAKER said that he might state his reasons

Mr. PETTIT stated that he wished to be excused, because he did not like to vote for the establishment of heterodoxy; he did not like Electioneering for such an office, and because he was prevented from offering other amendments. He showed some electioncering letters.

Mr. HENLEY of Indiana frequently called Mr. Pet-

tit to order. The Chair referred the question to the House whether Mr. Petiti should be allowed to proceed. The House voted that he have leave. Mr. part was sung by Miss Watson. PETTIT then finished his objections to voting, bereed to vote for heterodoxy.

Mr. McConnell, of Ala, moved that the gentle-

man be excused. Yeas and nays called, not order-Mr. Pettit was excused. Mr. Charman, of Michigan, asked to be excused, e too was opposed to voting away money uncon-

tutionally On motion of Mr. McConnett, he also was excused. The Resolution was then adopted.

The presentation of petitions was then resumed.
Mr. Adams of Mass continued with his bundle.— He presented one against the admission of Texas as a Slave State into the Union, and moved its refer ence to the Committee of the Whole. He did this as the Committee on Territories had already re-

as the Committee on Territories and already reported on that subject.

It was moved to lay the petition on the table—
Yeas and Nays ordered: Yeas 115; Nays 72. So the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Adams then presented several similar peons but said it was useless for him to be fighti

ut their reference, and accordingly moved no Mr. HARMANSON of Louisiana, then announced the death of his predecessor, Mr. Dawson. The usual Resolutions were passed, and the House forthwith

OREGOS.—The Ohio Statesman contains a long letter from Mr. Charles Saxton, dated Cincinnati

letter from Mr. Charles Saxton, dated Cincinnati, Dec 1st—be being then on his way from Oregon to Washington City. The following is an extract:

The Hudson's Bay Company, who have a store at Oregon City, stor receiving the inaugural address of the President declaring that 'our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable, refused to take wheat of the settlers for goods ard to pay up their accounts, which gave rise to many suspicions and no little uneasiness among the settlers in the Valley, though all was quiet when I left Oregon City, which was on the 16th of August last.

Dr. McLaughlin, who is a very courteous, intelligent and generous man of a way waith and settlers.

was much esteemed as the Commandant of the Philadel was nucle he steemed as the Commandant of the Philadel Phil

through his immense wealth, to control every election But sir, I am not surprised at Dr. McLaughlin's 'un bridled audacity, for he remarked to me last March, that he was of opinion that the most proper way to set the the Oregon question between the two Governments, was for the United States to yield to England, all North of the Columbia, and take in lieu of the Harbor of Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay, in California!' opinion of so amicable a settlement, I was was the sentiment of Daniel Webster, Esq. ement I was informed,

WINTER ROUTE FOR NEW-YORK.-The steam boats now come up as far-as Catakill, from which place, there is fine sleighing to Albany. Yesterday noon 100 passengers arrived here in that way, bringing New York evening papers of Tuesday. The passengers leave New York in the afternoon and Albany in the morning. Fare igh, \$4. The steambost came up yesterday as fa as Catakill, and the passengers were h

Albany Argus, Thursday. The Boston Daily Advertiser states that the Long Island train which left this City on Wednesday the defendant for a similar offence, but he would not expended in Boston that it was left behind on the wharf together with a portion that it was left behind on the wharf together with a portion. The Court

tion of the passengers' baggage.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was to commence his Course of Lectures before the Boston Lyceum last evening. Subject—'The Uses of Great Men.

JAMES B. BEHN has been officially recog-ized by the President as Consul of Belgium for the ort of New-Orleans. LAKE DISASTERS .- The Buffalo Advertiser of

day says.—The Builalo Advertiser of day says.—The steambeat Lexington is back at from Detroit. After repairing her false sides, and mobile to the statute of the steambeat in the same of the statute of the statute of the statute of the same of the statute of the same of the same of the statute of the same of the same of the statute of the same of the same of the same of the same of the statute of the same of the tions from the crew and passengers, and the boat finally brought safe to port. Capt. Appleby thinks his escape from the burning Caroline was less dangerous than on

g Point, that a large foretopsail schooner er anchors on the night of the 18th No board perished. She came to off the pitch of the Point, on the afternoon of the 17th, having lost her foresail, and,

FOREFATHER'S DAY AT PLYMOUTH.-We learn of unusual interest. Boston Atlas.

t Baiston Spa, was consumed by fire, together | ome blinds, chairs, &c.

City Items. FAIR. - The Ladies of Christ (Prot. Epis.) Church, Anthony-street are holding a Fair at Niblo's Saloon, which is to be continued until 10 o'clock this (Friday) Diary of an Ennuyée," Memoirs of Female Sovereigns," will be some fine music this evening at the Saloon.) The public and friends of the Church are invited to attend.

ree Congregational Church in Chrystie-street, between Rivington and Delancy, will take place this evening, and iful tables, decked by fair hands, will be graced by the attendance of those who devised and have carried through this Fair with taste and spirit. There will be Addresses from several Clergymen, Vocal and Instrumental Music, &c. &c. The house will of course be

A new Episcopal Church under the Pastoral care of Rev. John Grigg, have engaged the large room in the Lyceum, No. 563 Broadway, a few doors South of Prince-street, where Divine Service will be regularly HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the journal was read some twenty members were on their feet. The Chair recognised the genusual hours. Seats free.

THE BALL OF THE YOUNG GUARD, in honor of

the Whig Champion HENRY CLAY and in recognition of his noble services to the Country and the Whig Cause, will take place on Tuesday evening, 23d inst, being the Ghent, which restored to our Country a Peace which has since remained unbroken, save by petty collisions with of the day for Tuerday next.

Mr. Hopkins of Va. called up the Resolution for the election, by the two Houses, of Chaplains of than the friends of Henry Clay and the Whig Cause will rejoice to celebrate an event which gave repose to our bleeding country and added a new laurel to the brows of her noblest living son. The Ball will take place at the new Coliseum, Broadway—internally a beautiful and spacious establishment—the price of tickets is very moderate (\$2) and the Young Whigs who attend any Balls will be there. When New-Hampshire revolts at Texas Why did not the Court which tried, and the Counand Georgia repudiates Loco-Focoism, it is not so hard sel who defended. Van Steenburgh and O'Conner to dance as at this time last year .- (See Card in Advertising Columns.)

East recently with great success, has arrived in our City and published a Manual of his system, which seems to be very concise and so simple that it may be easily com-The amendment of Mr. Pettir was then put and prehended. We understand also that Mr. H. will give an exhibition of his skill in this rapid style of writing on some future time at Clinton Hall, and we recommend all who take an interest in the matter to go and hear him.

last night, and we were sorry to see that by no means so large an audience was present as the occasion ought to have called out. There certainly never has been any better chorus-singing in the City than was heard last night. But the rage for isolated exhibitions of extraordinary talent is so great, just now, that nothing will draw that is not preluded with a most flourishing celebrity .-The solo parts did not, as a general remark, embrace a

ACCIDENT TO THE NARRAGANSETT .- As this steamer was passing Heil-gate on her way to Providence Wednesday evening, she collapsed her flue, or burst her 'side pipe.' A good deal of excitement prevailed among the passengers for a time, and some were greatly frightened f course; but we learn that no one on board was inared at all, except the Captain, whose face was slightly scalded. The passengers were taken to Providence in the Cleopatra, and the Narragansett returned to this

city. The damage to the boat is very trifling. The Kings County Courts, which it was ex. pected had business enough to occupy them for a two or three weeks' session, were brought to an abrupt termination Wednesday night about 9 o'clock. Though there was a large amount of business, both civil and criminal, which had to be postponed until the next term. their final adjournment was rendered necessary by the arrangement made by Judge Edmonds to commence a law term of the Circuit yesterday morning in this City.

The following letter, enclosing \$20, was reeived on the 8th inst. by the person to whom it is addressed: 'Friend Jacob, this is your money.' The letter was postmarked 'New-York, Dec. 7, 1845,' and addressed to 'Jacob F. Oakley, Esq. at the Franklin Cot-

tage. TERRIFIC EXPLOSION .- The News gets off a grand small-beer explosion, which it says took place on Wednesday morning—when a span of horses, attached to a wagon, used for the purpose of serving ginger pop and sarsaparilla through the City, took fright in Park-Row and, turning the corner, dashed down Beekman-street at the top of their speed. When past Nassau they encountered a heavy cart, against which the affrighted and countered a heavy cart, against which the affrighted and the same of the sam small-beer explosion, which it says took place on Wedcountered a heavy cart, against which the affrighted animals throw the wagon with great violence, upsetting an the usual clause of distraint and recarry. The Countered a heavy cart, against which the affrighted animals throw the wagon with great violence, upsetting an in fee simple, reserving an annual rent, and contains infinite quantity of highly charged bottles into the gutter. with a frightful crash accompanied with an extempora-neous explosion of carbonated soda and root beer. The scene is described as 'terrific in the extreme,' and the damage indefinite. Perhaps the authorities should take this subject into consideration and refer the accident to the Salt Petre Committee, with orders to report an ordinance for the Better Regulation of Soda and Ginger

under 12 years of see sleeping in an old box, near Washington Market. Like dozens of others, they picked up a living as they best could by running errands, carrying baggage, &c. and at night they crawled into some box or pile of straw to sleep.

We are happy to learn that the laudable project of establishing an observatory in or near this City to which Professor Hackley, and other centlemen City to which Professor Hackley, and other gentlemen tural consequence in the common law. This your writer of Columbia College, have recently devoted much attended to cannot deny, for he has already admitted it. tion and reflection will probably soon be carried into execution. It is undoubtedly an object of deep interest The obstructions caused to the gas pipes in

the burnt district, especially in the work of building a sewer in Broad-street cause a great disarrangement in the distribution of gas in the lower part of the City. TYPOGRAPHIA. - The Manchester American says : Our types do not always make us say just what we stended. In a late number for 'The Hon. Noses Mor-

intended. In a late number for 'The Hon. Noses Mor-ris, tother stool'-read 'Hon. Moses Norris, the Southern This is equal to the old erratum from a 'Western pa-For 'Bumbleton's Storm-destroying Porringers,' in our last paper, read 'Pennington's Worm-destroying

The amateur theatrical performance last night at Palmo's was so over-thronged with the friends and admirers of the young gentlemen who made their first appearance on any stage' that we found it totally im-possible to get sight or sound of what was going on. We hear, however, from various sources that the performance was every thing that might have been expected and that every body was pleased and the rest delighted. COURT OF SESSIONS .- The trial of Joseph P. Guthrie for obtaining goods to the amount of \$435 67 by false pretences from Messrs. Hozmer & Sherman, of No. 51 William-street, on the 5th of September, 1844, which was commenced on Monday, resulted yesterday afternoon in a verdict of guilty. His counsel claims a few days delay to file a bill of exceptions. The District Attorney stated that there was another indictment against

then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock Bennett, one of the policemen charged with the robbery of Davis, was admitted to ball yesterday by the Recorder, Thomas M. Lyons, an ex-Police Officer under the Native administration, becoming his surety in

mysterious disappearance some ten days since of Miss Esther Goulding, 16 years of age, from her father's house in Stone-street, and the alleged implication of Mr. Daniel W. Talcott in her abduction, who before Judge Ingrapresent occasion."
Letter from Normandale, C. W. dated the 4th, says: ham averred that she was in no way constrained by him e 4th, says: turned from and hence was released from the writ by which he was went down brought before the Court. After the most diligent and hence was released from the writ by which he was search of ten days the young lady was found yesterday in a house at the corner of Grand and Sullivan-streets, in the atternion of the 17th, having tost or the atternion of the 17th, having tost or through the aid of a broker's clerk in Wall-street, who intil the next evening, when she was struck by a squall followed Talcott on Wednesday evening from the time he left his office at the corner of Wall and Water-streets, FOREFATHER'S DAY AT PLYMOUTH.—We learn from the Memorial, that Messrs. Win Davis and Joseph Cushiman of Plymouth, and Win Thomas of Roston, are the Committee of Arrangements of the Pilgrim Society, for the ensuing annivery festival on the 22d inst. A Public Dinner will be given at the Ealiroad Depot, and a Ball in the evening, at Pilgrim Hall. It is expected that a large number of distinguished gentlemen will be present at the dinner, among whom are named. Hon Messra. Daniel Webster. Edward Everett, Rofus Choate, R. C. Winthrop, Josiah Quincy, Jr. Judge Warren, a numerous delegation from New York city, and many others from other States of the Union. The occasion will doubtless be one of unusual interest.

[Boston Atlas.] till he called late in the evening at the house above rested the girl and brought her to the Lower Police Of. Subscriptions received to The Daily Tribune, the City in the five o'clock boat last evening. She refused Subscriptions received to The New-Yorker, Her father, on the contrary, declares that he never On Tuesday morning last, 9th inst, the carenter's shop attached to Mr. Isalah Blood's cythe facbry, at Baiston Sps. was consumed by fire, together
to separate her from the evil influences by which he
eared the was surrounded. eared she was surrounded.

New Publications.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN, Moral, Po etical, Historical: By Mrs. Jameson, Author of The evening, for the sale of useful and fancy articles. (There &c. from the last London Edition, has been issued in a fair 12 mo of 345 pages by W. D. Ticknor & Co. Boston.

The Festival closing the Fair of the First - Chronicle of the Cid, from the Spanish : By Robert Southey-First American Edition"has been published in a comely octavo of 480 pages, by D. Bixby, Lowell | It speaks well for the city of Spli dles, ill for her older, stateller and more classic sister Cities, that such a work should have been first reprinted We shall speak of it hereafter.

ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE of Elegant Literature and Art. Vol. V. No. I. for Januar is before us, with four Steel Engravings and twenty-five original articles by POE, WELD Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. L. J. Pierson, Fanny Forester, the Editor, &c. &c. It is a most

Information of the death of an American citizen, named Thomas C. Nodine, at Laguna, Yucatan, about the 29th of September, has been communicated to the Department of State by our Consul at that place .-He was a carpenter by trade, and is believed to relatives residing near Yonkers, in the State of New-Official information has also been received from the Consul of the United States at Fayal (Azores) of the death of Abel Chatfield, of Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 23d of October last, in the hospital of that island.

Right of Distress under Manor Leases.

To the Editor of The Tribune: SIR: In your criticism, in The Tribune of Nov. 30th, on the Governor's letter to the Sheriff of Delaware County, you inquire-Why did not the Governor discuss the legality of distress warrants?

consider the question whether or not these men Consider the question whether or not these men were resisting an unjustifiable trespass?

The venerable High Constable Hays is rapidly convalescent and yesterday morning walked out.

Phonography.—We understand that Mr. Harmon, who has been lecturing on Phonography at the large relationship of the side of mercy, that the Counsel who were related by the large relation whether or not these men were resisting an unjustifiable trespass?

The fact that our highest officers—the Executive and Judiciary—who, in all cases of life and death, we have every reason to suppose would desire to lean on the side of mercy, that the Counsel who ers by every honorable weapon, is the commentary we can have on the doubt suggested by yourself and your writer; and we refer to them as authority when we say, that the question which

has been so ably argued in your paper, with a zeal You farther assert that, if the positions of George The Oratorio of St. Paul was well performed ast night, and we were sorry to see that by no means so arge an audience was present as the occasion ought to have called out. There certainly never has been any setter chorus-singing in the City than was heard last story than the control of the c allow us a small portion of your paper, and with your usual liberality suffer both sides to come before the people in the same sheet, we will leave it with yourself and an impartial people to say how stands

We do not argue the propriety, reasonableness and equity of the law. But we shall endeavor to ascertain what is the law? this is the only question to be settled and this will enable us to carry the war to Africa. If the position you assume the convictions you express are not only bonest but correct—that the acts of the Auti-Rent party in this State are lawful and the murder of St homicide. If the remedy by distress did not exist at law, then the officers of justice who entered under that process were trespassers ab initio and their acts were not done by virtue of but rather by color for if there was no right of distress then the properof the tenant was not liable to be distrain e was warranted in using force adequate to the pr tection of his property, and certainly those who were engaged in the lawful protection of their property, should not be arraigned as criminal before our tribuyals of particular.

ibunals of justice. But the conclusions to which these deductions lead we think are not sanctioned either by the com-mon or statute law, and we feel confident that for this assertion, we can produce unimpeachable au-thority. Let us therefere to the "law and testimony; for if we speak not according to these, there is no light in us." Time would not permit to treat at arge all the points raised by the writer in your columns. If necessary, we can show that at common law tenants to a lease in fee were not considered as absolute owners of the same doctrine has been per etuated in the decisions of the Supreme Court of

It has been admitted that where there is a rever-

infinite quantity of highly charged bottles into the gutter, with a frightful crash accompanied with an extemporation of substance of carbonated soda and root beer. The scene is described as 'terrific in the extreme,' and the doctrine held that the heir or devisee of the lessor, was entitled to district the Salt Petre Committee, with orders to report an ordinance for the Better Regulation of Soda and Ginger Pop.

A few nights since (says the Globe,) a gentleman living in the Third Ward found three children the saigned operation, and in presence the man living in the Third Ward found three children to the consideration and saigns of the cher, for such time as the one shall pay rent, and fulfill other stipulations. As held that the "estate granted was upon condition one shall pay rent, and fulfill other stipulations. As one shall pay rent, and fulfill other stipulations. As long as the one pays rent and complies with other stipu-lations, he is entitled to all the rights and privileges under it. It therefore necessarily follows that the lease continues until the plaintiff may elect to claim a forfeit-ure in the default of the lessecto pay. Do not all these cases show that the relation of landlord and tenant exists in a perpetual lesse; and that a reversionary interest is left in the granter and his heirs? If, then, it be true, that there is reversion then distress follows as a rethat there is a reversion, then distress follows as a na-

There can be no doubt that for a rent service the land-lord may distrain of common right, Cornell vs. Lamb, 2. Cow. 632, and in 1 Wharton, 337, it was held that "A rent reserved to grantor and his heira in the grant of lands in fee is a rent service," and therefore the right of distress follows as an incident. But this we consider immaterial as we are willing to admit that the amount so reserved is

a rent charge.

We farther assume, which we suppose will be the We farther assume, which we suppose will be the straits of Thermopylas in the case, that a rent charge might be distrained for at common law, where the lease provided for it, whether the lease was forever or for a shorter period, and whether a reversionary interest was remaining in the lessor or not.—See Wood's Institutes, 10th London edition, Book second, Chap. 3d, p. 184; Liteton, see 217, 218, referred to in Bradly on Distras, page 23, 2 Black, Comm. 43; 6 Bacon. 6 Douglass's Rep. part I, 627. See also the very cases of Corneli vs. Lamb, 2 Cow. 552, and The People vs. Haskins, 7 Wen. 463, to which the writer has referred, and by which it will be seen that where there was a clause of distress there the right is evident.

seen that were taken right is evident.

But laying the common law aside, we will now refer to our own statute law, which if plain, estops further inquiry, whether contradictory of the common law or not and taking this for our guide, we think we are safe in saying that reat seck which was rent reserved by deed without any clause of distress, and where the owner of the rent and contradictions in the land, can be that rest suck which was rent reserved by deed with any clause of distress, and where the owner of the had no future interest, or repression in the land, can collected in this State at the present time by the remf distress. If this can be sustained, every doubt mus

disappear and every quibble be set at rest.

The statute of 4, Geo. 2d, chapter 28, annuled the te dious and uncertain process of action, by which rent seck could alone be collected and abolished all distinctions between the several kinds of rent so far as to give the same remedy by distress in all cases. "The statute of N. Y." to quote the words of Chancellor Kent, "has not adapted the provision of fourth Geo. in so many words, but it gives the remedy by distress in all cases wh certain services, or certain rents, reserved out of lar or tenements, remain due. The remedy equally to the grantees and assignees of the irs, executors and administrators of the par entitled. There is, therefore, the same universal re dy by action and distress for every species of rent by by action and district the same is certain." And is not this confirmed by the words of the Statute of 1830 Vol. 1st, Sec. 18, p. 747, which is much more liberal than the Statute of 1828, viz: " when any certain services or certain rent reserved out of any lands or tenement shall not be paid or rendered when due, the person enti-

What then has the statute done? Simply to after the remedy; to the remedy by action, it has superadded the remedy by distress; and this we apprehend, without in the slightest degree impairing the soligation of contracts, for it has been too often decided, to remain now an open question, that legislation touching the remedy only, is not considered as affecting the validity of a contract.

Subscriptions received to the Weekly Tribune, TRUESDAY, Dec. II. Woodstock, V.

Darien, Conn. I Hope, N. J.

Beloit, W. T. 6 East Vassalhorough, Me.

South Lee, Mass I Northampton, Mass...

West Worthington Mass... West Worthington, Mass. 1 Southerrt, Coun..... Spencerrown, N. Y. 1 Middle Hope, N. Y.... Clockville, 2 Quiscy, Ill..... Montalona, Ill. 1 Orwigsburg, Pa... Sherman, Mich. 2 Ripley, N. Y....

Notion's Mills, N. Y. Belvidere, III.
Amsterdam, "JOquawka,"
West Point, "Jori gehampton, L. I.
Lockport, III. Libberty, Lud.
Willington, Con. 11 Columbus, Onlo. Subscriptions received to The Semi-Weekly,

From Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, Dec. 10th, 1845. THE BANK-LOCK CONTROVERSY .- Day & Nexell vs Jones .- The parties to this controversy have been indefallgable in their endeavors to "kill" each other. We have ent at several of their trials at picking each other's lecks, and have gone deep into the study and science of exology. Day & Newell have claimed that their Paractopic was safe against even the manufacturers. Jones, in the experiments upon it, has demonstrated that any person having it in their possession a few hours, can, by filing of the ends of some of the slides, only one-hundredth part of an inch, leave it in such a condition that it can be picked without any key in a few minutes; and the filing can be so slight that no bank officer would discover it; nor does the filing in the least impair the good working of the lock. This proves conclusively that the Parantoptic is not safe against those who have the opportunity to file it. Jones, however, has failed to convince us that the Parautoptic can be picked without first having access to its working mary. On this heal, however, we have a few more

Business Notices.

Mr. N. Allen, who is the travellog Agent for Day & Nowell, only a few days since asked David Smith, who was the traveling Agenticr Doct, Andrews's Combination Lock, what he thought of the safety of the Parautoptic. Smith sal?," Al-len, you had better not have my opinion—it will hart the sale of your lock." Mr. Smith is probably the most skillful lock-picker in the country. While Agent for Andrews, he went through the country opening almost every bank-lock and substituting the "Combination Lock" in its place. On a former occasion, Day & Newell, feeling the greatest

confidence in their lock, put one up in this City with a for tent of \$500. This Smith picked and obtained the money. smith's answer, then, to Allen, is good proof that the Parsutoptic can be picked, unsight, unseen.

Day & Newell have made repeated experiments on

lones's Bank Lock, but in no instance have they succeeded in opening it. They, however, have, through the columns of The Tribune, very unjustifiably pretended to "spen" one tibe Phoenix Bank. They we've permitted to his part the inside of the lock, and found that the tumblers were in numerical order, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3. From the working of the tumblers in that order, they at once saw how the bits in the key were arranged, so that when the bits were thrown into pt, they knew how to replace them just as readily as a school-boy knews how to spell Con-stan-ti-no-ple, with the book before him. To pretend to open a lock under suc circumstances, with the key at their disposal, is but hule short of sheer deception. Feeling indignant at the imp tion. Jones immediately offered them \$500 if they would open it again, even with the key, he first transposing the numblers. This offer was not accepted, though repeated and publicly urged upon them.

and application worthy a better cause, is not an open question—is no longer rexuta question.

Jones's lock is composed of about thirty pieces of metal, so arranged that it is not liable to get out of order, and works freely in any and every position. Day & Newell's Parauteptic is composed of about one hundred pieces, a large portion of which are left to fall of their own gravity; and it is admitted by all who have inspected it, to be very liable to get out of working order. It will not work at all, unless it is kept "right edge up, with care."

The numblers of Jones's lock are so adjusted that they can

be transposed and distributed so that none but the owner can by any possibility know how they lie. And in this can by any possionity and we now ney no. And in this changeable quality of the lock itself is the greatest possible security—the key is also changeable. Day & Nowall's lock is changeable only by transposing the bits of the key. In short, and in brief, we would pay Jones double price for his lock, before we would have Day & Newell's pisced on a door for nothing. We make this sweeping assertion after having used the locks of both manufacturers.

N. B. S. C. Herriog, 139 Water-st., the Agent for Wilder's Salamander Safe, is also Agent for "Jones's Bank

DECEPTION EXPOSED .- THE PARAUTOPTIC LOCK TRI-UMPHANT,-Henry C. Jones, of Newark, N. J. who has for some time past been thoroughly disciplined in artifice and deception, recently brought to the Union Bank of this City, one of our Bank Locks, which he has hed in his possession some six months, and there by his superiattainment in that device and art so peculiar to himself, deluded some few of the unwary and uninitiated into the belief that he had actually picked one of our Parautoptic Locks. We, therefore, being fully confident that our Lock could not be picked, and fearing at the same time that such an unpardonable act of deception as Mr. Jones had practiced upon it, would (without an expect tion of the same) be calculated to defame the high and well deserved character of our Lock, publicly challenged him to meet us at the Union Bank on Friday last, with the same Lock that he claimed to have picked on a former occasion, and if he could there succeed in picking the same lock in the presence of the committee of five. (appointed by himself and us.) we obligated ourselves to pay nim the sum of One Hundred Dollars, which we placed in the hands of one of the Committee. Mr. Jones being fully aware that his refusal to comply with a proposition so reasonable, would, in public estimation, be a virtual acknowledgement on his part, that his artfully devised plot, (to defame the character of our Lock) was, what h has in fact proved to be-a complete delusion-met us, and the investigating committee at the Union Bank on Friday last, and then and there produced the Lock above mentionel for their exemination; and it was shown conclusionly. that each co-operating tumbier had been separately taken

order, and that a trial upon it would not be a fair test of the merits of the Parautoptic Lock. (Signed.) WARREN JENKINS. NAHUM ALLEN, DAVID SMITH, PLATT ADAMS,

DAVID SMITH, RICHARD FIELD, We now, in order to show that Mr. Jones is theroughly disciplined in the art and deception, so signally displayed in this instance, publicly call upon all who read the certificate he recently obtained for our Lock from the Phenix Bank of this City, to read the above certifeste, and then decide to what extent his statements shall

be entitled to public confidence hereafter.

N. ALLEN, Agent for Day & Newell
Bank Lock Smiths, 589 Broadway, N. Y.

A Cano.-To all, and sundry, the statement-Certificates obtained by false representations, and personal charget made against the undersigned, and the Lock offered by them to the public, by H. C. Jones, the subscribers would really that they stand ready to give Mr. Jones, or any other person Five Hundred Dollars if he, or they, will pick, or op false keys, or with a true dupitcate "in pi" one of ou Parsutoptic Locks; we will give any length of time desired to examine said Lock in our presence, or in that of a third party appointed by us, to see that the Lock is not injured. e Lock shall be put together in the presence and full knowledge of the party proposing to operate, and without change, or siteration of its internal structure placed upon an Iron opened without mutilation, the person doing it shall have

the above named reward. The undersigned make public the above offer in good faith, and in the full knowledge that Mr. Jones will not pretend that the Lock offered by him to the public would hear any such test, and if any many can conceive a more full, any santreas, and rany many can conceive a motor range fair, and perfect manner of proving a Lock, let him make such manner public and we will abide by it. Meantime let those whose Locks will not stand upon this high claim to superiority, either take the five hundred dollars hereby offered, and which we will put up, or "hold their peace." DAY & NEWELL, Bank facek Smiths, December 111: 124.

December 11th, 1845 New-York, Dec. 10th, 1845. THE UNDERSIGNED having seen a statement in The New-York Tribune of the 9th instant, signed by Allea. Agent for Day & Newell, accompanying the certificate of the Committee of which we were members, in relation is an examination of a Parautoptic Lock, &c. at the Union Bank, on the 5th instant, deem it but an act of justice to di claim all therein contained, except the certificate to which We would state farther that the alteration of the co-ope-

rating tumblers, spoken of in that communication, was so very slight that no person except a practical locksmith could detect it : and so slight indeed that it was not per ceived by Mr. Newell himself, until pointed out by another person; and could not be detected without the application f a straight edge to the face of the tumblers; but was still cient to give the operator power to pick it, and Mr. Alles says " rendered them (the co-operating tumbiers) perfectly ineffective in their designed operation, and entirely destroy ed the security of the lock." We would remark, however, that the lock was in good working order, and locked and unlocked freely with the keys-the alteration not being al The impression left upon our minds was-and in this in pression we are confirmed by the above mentioned state be rendered ineffectual in its operation, did not afford that curity against the maker which it is desirable to obtain

We begieave to state farther, that our investigations are left a decided impression upon our minds, that the lock manufactured by Mr. Jones is the best and safest of the two, though both have muny excellent qualities. We ought, perhaps, to state farther, that Mr. Newell de-clined attempting to open Mr. Jones's Lock on the day above mentioned, according to the challenge in The Tribune, but expressed a willingness to try it at some other t

PLATT ADAMS, Pres't of the N.Y. Stock Bank. WARREN JENKINS, Sec. of the Columbus Ins. Co.

Dr. CHARLES A. LEE baving completed his annual tour of duty at Geneva Medical College, has resumed the practice of Medecine, at 522 Hudson-st. To correct misapprehension, Dr. L. would state that he is only alsent from the City during the months of October and November; the rest of the year he is engaged in the practice of his profession.